

the the end of the formal list. Another section of this portion of the book provides a generic list of larval food plants known for Malayan species of butterflies.

The bibliography could have been entitled "Literature Cited," since it is not intended to represent a full treatment of the literature. It includes only those works of which specific mention is made in the parenthetical references to "Basic Literature" at the end of many text treatments. It is, nonetheless, somewhat surprising to find no reference to the first edition of this work in the new volume, except for inferences derived from several indications that the present work is a revised edition of an earlier work of some sort. While perhaps the authors did not consider their first effort basic to the present edition, it might at least have been given complete recognition in a footnote somewhere.

The appendix following the Bibliography consists of the expected additions to portions of the text, as well as two revised keys prepared by J. N. Eliot, and a list of the Malayan butterfly names which have been placed on the Official Lists of Names in Zoology together with the relevant opinion. Three indices—a general index, an index of scientific names (of the butterflies only), and an index of vernacular names—constitute the final portion of the book.

The primary function of the book is to provide means for identification of any butterfly from Malaya. A supplementary and perhaps no less important function is to help provide an understanding of the composition of the Malayan fauna as a segment of the Indo-Australian biotic region in terms of its relationship to the geology and ecology of the area. The work is directed to a very wide audience. It is at once both popular and specialized in scope. Specialists in Lepidoptera and workers in other groups of insects will find the section on geographical distribution and the keys and genitalia drawings very useful. The two half-tone plates of certain Linnean and Fabrician Oriental butterfly types might be of some limited use to this audience. The beginner will find a number of subjects treated in a concise manner which are not found in other butterfly books, and his interest will be guided along constructive lines of endeavor. The book is modern in its approach and its nomenclature, and the organization of the subjects is excellent. In the above respects, it will be found to be one of the finest butterfly books currently available. It should receive wide use and prove to be a real contribution to the vast accumulation of literature on Lepidoptera.—C. DON MACNEILL, *University of California, Berkeley*.

REMARKS ABOUT CICINDELIDS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SUBSPECIES

(Coleoptera)

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The following remarks are based on a study of cicindelids sent by the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

PROTHYMA TRIUMPHALIS W. Horn

This *Therates*-like species, known from Tonkin and Macao, was represented by one example from Yim Na San, East Kwantung, South China.

CICINDELA TRIGUTTATA Herbst

Three examples of this common species, from Hainan Island.

Cicindela psilica luchuensis van Nidek, new subspecies

In *C. psilica psilica* Bates the median white spot is separated from the margin by a bright blue colored marginal side line. In the new subspecies this blue side line is missing and the median spot reaches the epipleurae; the median white spot is longer and narrower than in the typical form. The two apical spots are connected, forming a lunule. The color of the elytra is darker, with a coppery shine.

Holotype and *allotype* from ISHIGAKI, YAEYAMA JIMA, LUCHU ISLANDS JAPAN, May, 1910 collected by V. Kuhner; types deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes: 6 (C.A.S.) topotypical; 6 (Wiener Naturhist. Museum) with locality Vaeyama Loochoo, v-1909, leg. Sauter. Both Jaerama and Vaeyama are variant spellings of Yaeyama, in the Ryukyu Islands. Paratypes in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, Wiener Naturhist. Museum, Prof. Dr. Karl Mandl, and van Nidek.

CICINDELA ELISAE REDUCTE-LINEATA W. Horn

Two specimens from Formosa. One, from Rokki, corresponds fully with W. Horn's description. The other, from Heito, has the signature not at all reduced and is much greener.

CICINDELA SUMATRENSIS Herbst

Two specimens from Japan. It is remarkable that the examples from Japan and China I have seen, are much larger than those from Java and Sumatra. The average length of these two Japanese specimens is 8.5 mm., of three China specimens 8 mm., and of the specimens I collected on Java, 6 mm.

CICINDELA BREVIPILOSA KLAPPERICHI Mandl

This subspecies was described as from Fukien. Prof. Mandl already mentioned in his description (*Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 32(1):87-89. 1952) that specimens from Che-Chiang would also probably belong to his new subspecies.

Among the determinanda were six specimens from Che-Chiang; Prof. Mandl was so kind as to confirm my identification.

***Cicindela discreta celebiana* van Nidek, new subspecies**

Differs from the nominate form by the signature of the elytra. This new subspecies has two humeral spots instead of a humeral lunule, and lacks the apical marginal line.

Holotype from the Island of CELEBES, INDONESIA; in my collection. Paratypes in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, Zool. Museum Hamburg, and in mine.

This subspecies inhabits Celebes and the small islands around its coasts. According to information from London and Paris, these markings are quite constant in Celebes specimens, and very rare in examples from other localities. As I have not seen the latter specimens myself, it is quite possible that these exceptions refer to beetles from the small islands near Celebes.

CICINDELA KALEEA ANGULIMACULATA Mandl

C. kaleea kaleea Bates is a common Chinese species. The shipment contained a lot of them, including the subspecies *cathaica* Bates and the nice *humerala* W. Horn from Okinawa. Moreover, there were four specimens from Formosa which I believed to be a new subspecies. In correspondence with Prof. Mandl about the species *kaleea* and its subspecies, he wrote me that he had just finished his description of a new subspecies named *anguli-maculata*, from Formosa. After having sent him the specimens, he confirmed them to be identical with his new subspecies and labelled them as paratypes. These are in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences and in mine.

CICINDELA MINUTA Olivier

Six specimens from Nan-ning, Kowang-Si, China. This is a new locality for this species. In contradistinction to *C. sumatrensis* Herbst, these examples are not larger than the more southward specimens. Differences in this species are rare.

CINCIDELA MASTERSI Castelnau

Two specimens labelled Fiji. This species inhabits Australia and New Zealand. In Walther Horn's "check list" it is not mentioned for Oceania. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the locality labels on these specimens.